UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

WAR FOOD ADMINISTRATION

Office of Distribution

COLD STORAGE PROSPECTS FOR APPLES AND PEARS IN 1944

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by

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COLD STORAGE PROSPECTS FOR APPLES AND PEARS IN 1944

APPLE-PEAR STORAGE SITUATION FOR THE UNITED STATES 1/

The storage situation for any commodity for a given year depends upon two factors: the comparative size of the crop, and the relative scarcity of cold storage space during the harvesting season of that crop. This year these two factors combine to make the apple-pear storage problem perhaps the most critical ever encountered. Estimates as of August 1, made by the Crop Reporting Board of the Department of Agriculture, indicate that the United States commercial production of apples and pears this year will total 152,349,000 bushels. This quantity is but 3 percent short of the heavy crop of 157,000,000 bushels produced in 1942. While this year's estimated production of apples and pears compares closely with that of 1942, the storage situation is definitely more critical than it was in 1942.

The estimated crop of this year is 34 percent greater than the short crop of 1943, and 5 percent greater than the five-year (1939-43) average. The bumper crop of 1942 will be slightly exceeded in the states of Maine, Pennsylvania, Delaware, West Virginia, North Carolina, Wisconsin, Kentucky, Montana, Idaho, Colorado, Arkansas, New Mexico, Washington, and Oregon; whereas, the expected crop in the large producing states of New York, Virginia, Michigan, and California is only slightly below that of 1942.

Apple houses in 1942 had a capacity of 42,054,000 bushels if 100 percent utilization of space could have been effected. The net capacity of apple houses in 1944 (with 100 percent utilization) is 42,382,000 bushels, a very small increase over 1942. But the apple houses on August 1, 1942, were empty while on August 1 of this year these houses stored 234 million pounds of various commodities (see Table IV). Because of the nature of

1/ The estimates for the apple-pear production and those for storage needs of 1944 are based on crop conditions, and storage occupancy as of August 1. Crop losses resulting from a harvesting labor shortage, drought, storms, coddling moths and other insects, may develop after the first of August, in which event, the storage needs for the 1944 crop will be reduced accordingly. It is possible that sudden changes in the volumes of commodities other than apples going into or coming out of general cold storages after the first of August might develop. Such development, should it occur, would change accordingly the quantity of apples general cold storages could accommodate.

TABLE I

SUMMARY OF THE APPLE-PEAR STORAGE SITUATION FOR 1944

(In thousands of bushels)

State	1944 expected apple-pear crop	1944 expected apple-pear peak storage	Apple house net capacity	Adequacy of apple house space to store apple-pear crop 1/	August 1, 1944 occupancy of apple houses 2/	Adequacy of apple house space with Aug. 1 occupancy	Estimated quantity public c. s. can store 3/	Adequacy of all c. s. space for apples & pears with August 1 occupancy
Me., & N. H.	1,794	251	117	- 134	-	- 134	0	- 134
Vermont	472	146	216	70	17	53	0	53
Massachusetts	2,711	1,301	1,013	- 288	46	- 334	0	- 334
R. I., & Conn.	1,991	856	803	- 53	81	- 134	50	- 84
New York	19,296	6,174	7,674	1,500	440	1,060	290	1,350
New Jersey	2,337	911	538	- 373	93	- 466	72	- 394
Pennsylvania	10,858	2,063	1,263	- 800	245	- 1,045	0	- 1,045
Del., Md., & D. C.	3,071	215	125	- 90	42	- 132	54	- 78
Virginia	14,474	4,632	5,199	567	1,087	- 520	401	- 119
West Virginia	4,882	928	1,220	292	373	- 81	39	- 42
North Carolina	1,872	37	58	21	23	- 2	0	- 2
Ohio	5,929	830	342	- 488	71	- 559	0	- 559
Indiana	1,444	202	210	8	161	- 153	57	- 96
Illinois	2,871	718	640	- 78	267	- 345	0	- 345
Michigan	8,957	1,074	463	- 611	94	- 705	141	- 564
Wisconsin	805	137	-	- 137	-	- 137	21	- 116
Minn., & Iowa	299	87	-	- 87	-	- 87	37	- 50
Missouri	935	327	489	162	167	- 5	125	120
Neb., & Kans.	479	62	70	8	36	- 28	97	69
Ky., & Tenn.	789	79	140	61	28	33	0	33
Ark., Okla., & Tex.	1,374	137	145	8	76	- 68	262	194
Mont., Colo., & Utah	3,117	62	-	- 62	-	- 62	9	- 53
Idaho, & N. Mex.	2,894	58	179	121	3	118	1	119
Washington	36,892	12,174	17,560	5,386	2,357	3,029	12	3,041
Oregon	7,443	2,232	2,358	126	200	- 74	501	427
California	14,363	1,436	1,560	124	415	- 291	0	- 291
UNITED STATES TOTAL	152,349	37,129 4/	42,382	5,253	6,322	- 1,069 5/	2,169	1,100 5/

1/ The figures in this column are based on the assumption that apple houses be used to store apples and pears only.

2/ These figures were reported by 275 apple houses on the August 1 Space Occupancy Report. The occupancy as reported was in terms of cubic feet which have been converted to bushel equivalent. No estimates are included for apple houses, tardy or delinquent in reporting.

3/ These estimates are based on the greatest occupancy reached by public coolers in recent years, and it is assumed that they can this year be filled to an equal percentage of occupancy. It is further assumed that the volume of commodities other than apples will remain approximately the same as on August 1. Shell eggs, lard, cured pork, dried fruits, and nuts normally move out of coolers, while cured beef, cheese, and dried eggs move into coolers during the apple season.

4/ The peak storage loads for the various states are reached at different times from one to three months apart. The United States total peak load shown above is a composite of the state peak loads and not the total United States peak for any given month. The apple-pear storage peak for the United States as a whole is reached on December 1, and for 1944 is estimated to be 36,259,000 bushels.

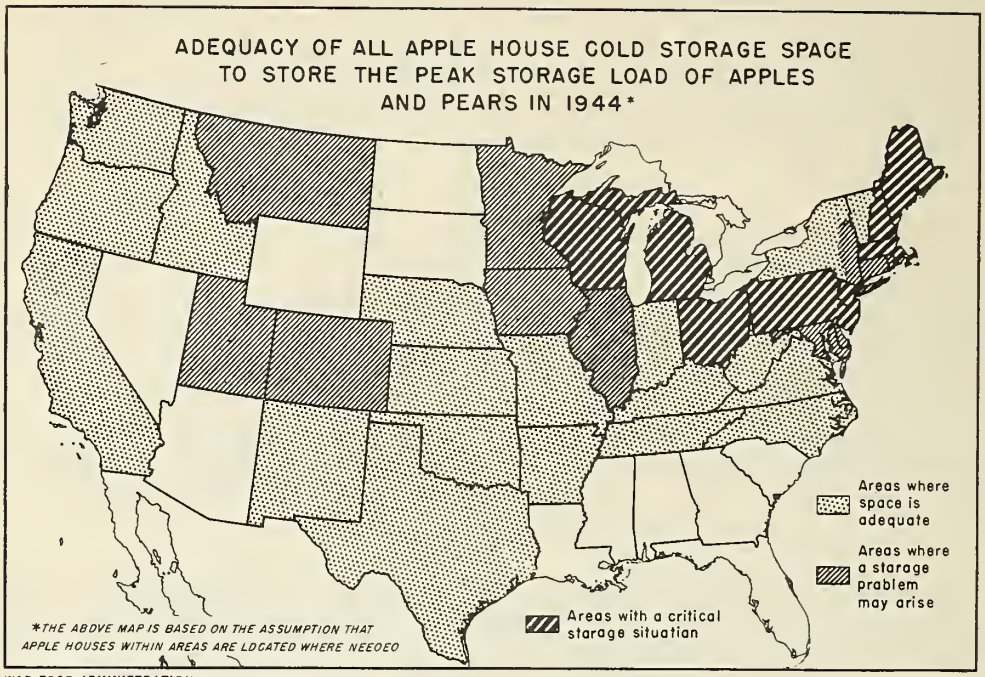
5/ These estimates are based on two assumptions: (1) that available space is located where it is needed, and (2) that commodities can be mixed in apple houses.

construction of most apple houses, commodities cannot be mixed in the refrigerated units. Consequently, unless these commodities are moved, a great deal more space than is actually occupied by them will not be available for apples and pears. To complicate the problem still further, many of the apple houses are located in areas in which they will not be needed this year and to which it would be impracticable to ship crop surpluses of other areas.

In 1942, slightly more than one-fourth of the apples and pears in cold storage at the peak were in general cold storage warehouses other than refrigerated apple houses. This year, these general cold storages will be able to care for only a small quantity of apples unless considerable reduction in present stocks is effected, which does not seem probable. This year on August 1, the coolers in public cold storages other than apple houses were 84 percent occupied - 18 points higher than their occupancy at the time they were storing the peak stocks of apples and pears in 1942 (see Table V).

Abnormal conditions and influences such as overloaded transportation facilities, a cessation of heavy exportation of apples as occurs in normal times, and anti-inflationary measures have had a tendency to force a higher percentage of the apple crop into storage in recent years. In 1939, 21 percent of the commercial apple-pear crop went into cold storage plants. In 1942, 23 percent of the commercial production was stored. Under normal conditions it would be expected that in a year of below-average production the percentage of the total crop going into direct consumption would be greater and the percentage going into storage less than in years of normal production. In 1943, the reverse was true. Apple production was 11,916,000 bushels below the five-year average; yet, 25 percent of the commercial production of apples and pears went into storage.

The same influences that have prevailed for the past few years which have been forcing upward the ratio of apples and pears stored to the apple-pear production obtain this year - and in some instances have been intensified. Shortages in shipping facilities -- trucks, railroad cars, and ships -- as well as limitations on processors, are still active agents in sending greater stocks of apples and pears into storage. It is estimated that storage requirements for the 1944 apple-pear crop will be slightly in excess of 36 million bushels at the peak (See Table I).


ADEQUACY OF ALL APPLE HOUSE COLD STORAGE SPACE
TO STORE THE PEAK STORAGE LOAD OF APPLES
AND PEARS IN 1944*
Areas where space is adequate
Areas where a storage problem may arise
Areas with a critical storage situation
*THE ABOVE MAP IS BASED ON THE ASSUMPTION THAT APPLE HOUSES WITHIN AREAS ARE LOCATED WHERE NEEDED
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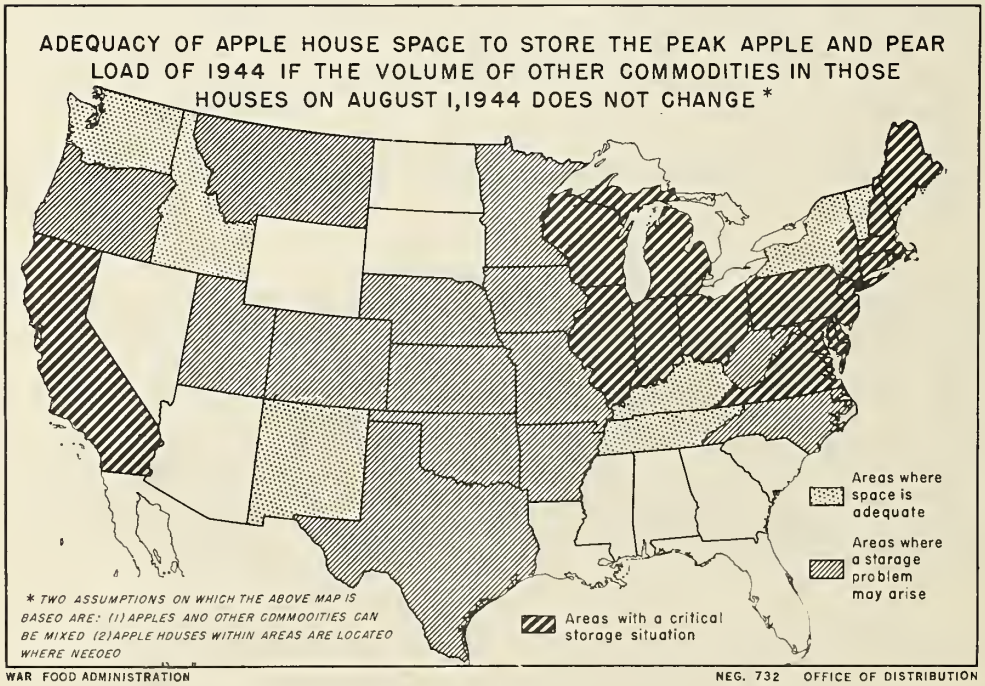
ADEQUACY OF APPLE HOUSE SPACE TO STORE THE PEAK APPLE AND PEAR
LOAD OF 1944 IF THE VOLUME OF OTHER COMMODITIES IN THOSE
HOUSES ON AUGUST 1,1944 DOES NOT CHANGE*
Areas where space is adequate
Areas where a storage problem may arise
Areas with a critical storage situation
* TWO ASSUMPTIONS ON WHICH THE ABOVE MAP IS BASED ARE: (1) APPLES AND OTHER COMMODITIES CAN BE MIXED (2) APPLE HOUSES WITHIN AREAS ARE LOCATED WHERE NEEDED
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CRITICAL STORAGE AREAS

Three of the apple producing regions may be classified as critical when the possibility of storing their apples and pears this fall is considered. These are in order of the intensity of their problem: the Central states, the New England states, and the Middle Atlantic states (see maps).

Central States

The Central states will in all probability furnish the greatest number and the most severe problems for the apple producers, warehousemen, and the Government agents interested in finding storage facilities for the apples and pears produced in 1944.[2/] These states constitute a small producing area when compared with such heavy producing areas as the Hudson and the Shenandoah Valleys in the East, and the Yakima, Wenatchee, and Hood River Valleys in the West. The apple house net capacity in this area, even if 100 percent utilization could be effected, would be over a million bushels short, based on crop conditions on August 1. When conditions were normal, the Central states stored approximately two-thirds of their apple-pear crop in public general cold storages. The storage problem of this area, therefore, is intensified because producers are still largely dependent upon the public cold storages for storing the apple-pear crop. Even as late as 1942, two-thirds of the apples and pears stored in this region were in storages other than apple houses.

Crop production estimates for 1944 are 14 percent less than in 1942, but on August 1, public coolers in this area were already 93 percent filled. At the apple-pear storage peak in 1942, with three million bushels of apples and pears in storage, the public houses were only 74 percent filled. These statistical facts bear evidence that few if any apples in the Central states of Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, Wisconsin, Missouri, Kansas, Nebraska, Minnesota, and Iowa can be stored in space in public warehouses other than apple houses. Hence, a large portion of the crop normally stored in general cold storages of the area must be stored elsewhere, this year.

New England States

The estimated apple and pear crop as of August 1 in the New England states is 16 percent short of the 1942 crop. New England states, with the exception of Vermont, cannot meet the

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2/ Indications since August 1 are that the coddling moth and the drought are damaging the crop in these states. This factor, however, is not taken into consideration in the estimates since no definite information as to the extent of the damage has yet been received.

apple-pear storage needs with space in apple houses alone. Public houses in New England, which carried about one-half million bushels of apples in storage in November 1942, were on August 1, 1944, 16 percent fuller than on November 1, 1942. If commodities other than apples are removed from the apple houses of Rhode Island and Connecticut, those states will probably be able to care for their apple-pear storage needs. In Massachusetts, however, indications are that over a quarter of the storage crop will have to seek space outside the state. Since cheese and cooler beef are not normally heavy storage commodities in the New England section, it is possible that the public cooler occupancy will fall off enough to care for additional apples. Nevertheless, New England is a critical storage area.

Middle Atlantic States

The estimated apple-pear crop for the Middle Atlantic states is only a little more than a million bushels short of the 1942 crop, and the New Jersey estimated crop is slightly higher than in 1942. New York has adequate space in apple houses, provided the houses are properly located for storing its entire crop, if the commodities in storage in those houses on August 1 are moved, or if they can be stored in the same room with apples, thereby causing no sacrifice of space.

New Jersey and Pennsylvania on the other hand, are potential storage problems. Under ideal conditions, the apple storages would fall short of meeting the needs in these two states by over a million bushels. On August 1, dried fruits, eggs, lard, and other commodities occupied space in Pennsylvania and New Jersey apple storages equivalent to the space required for a third of a million bushels of apples. Public warehouses were fuller than they were at the peak apple-pear storage season in 1942. Unless some appreciable reduction of present stocks is effected, relief for the apple storage problem cannot be found in the public warehouses.

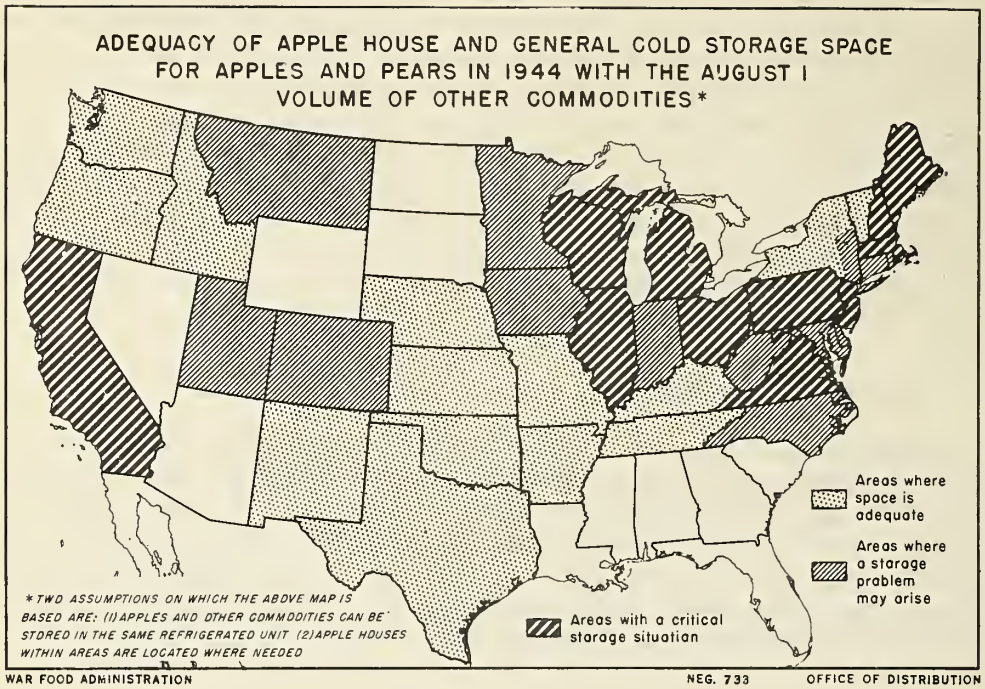
New York, while geographically situated in the Middle Atlantic states, does not present the same storage problem for 1944. Apple houses, if properly located here, and if used for apples and pears only, would have surplus space for one and a half million bushels. If no space loss should result from the mixing of commodities, these houses could store their present heavy load of meats, cheese, eggs, and the like, as well as the apple-pear crop, and still have surplus space. It is possible that the public warehouses can care for about a third of a million bushels in New York.

The Hudson Valley can accommodate three and one-quarter million bushels of apples and pears in apple houses, while the rest of the state can care for about four and one-half million

bushels. In November 1943, 2,512,000 bushels of apples and pears were stored in the Hudson Valley. The Crop Reporting Board estimated on the basis of the July 1 crop conditions, that the production of apples in the Hudson Valley would be 75 percent greater than last year, and the production in Western New York about 20 percent greater; whereas, the Champlain Valley crop would be below average. The locations of apple houses therefore, are such that they cannot be most effectively used. The Hudson Valley apple house space is inadequate. The additional space in the Champlain Valley is of little value in storing the heavy crop in the Hudson Valley. Likewise, the western New York apple house space, even though it may be more than adequate to store the apples of that area, is not practicable for the Hudson Valley crop, since it is not situated on the direct route to a consuming area.

Other States Where Space is Not Adequate

Minnesota, Iowa, Montana, Colorado, and Utah - all relatively small producing areas - will have to store some of their apples and pears in general cold storages as their apple houses are inadequate. Since general cold storages are over 90 percent filled at present, and the likelihood of a decrease in storage holdings is remote and would have to develop contrary to the general trend, a small apple-pear storage problem may arise.


ADEQUACY OF APPLE HOUSE AND GENERAL COLD STORAGE SPACE FOR APPLES AND PEARS IN 1944 WITH THE AUGUST 1 VOLUME OF OTHER COMMODITIES*
Areas where space is adequate
Areas where a storage problem may arise
Areas with a critical storage situation
*TWO ASSUMPTIONS ON WHICH THE ABOVE MAP IS BASED ARE: (1) APPLES AND OTHER COMMODITIES CAN BE STORED IN THE SAME REFRIGERATED UNIT (2) APPLE HOUSES WITHIN AREAS ARE LOCATED WHERE NEEDED
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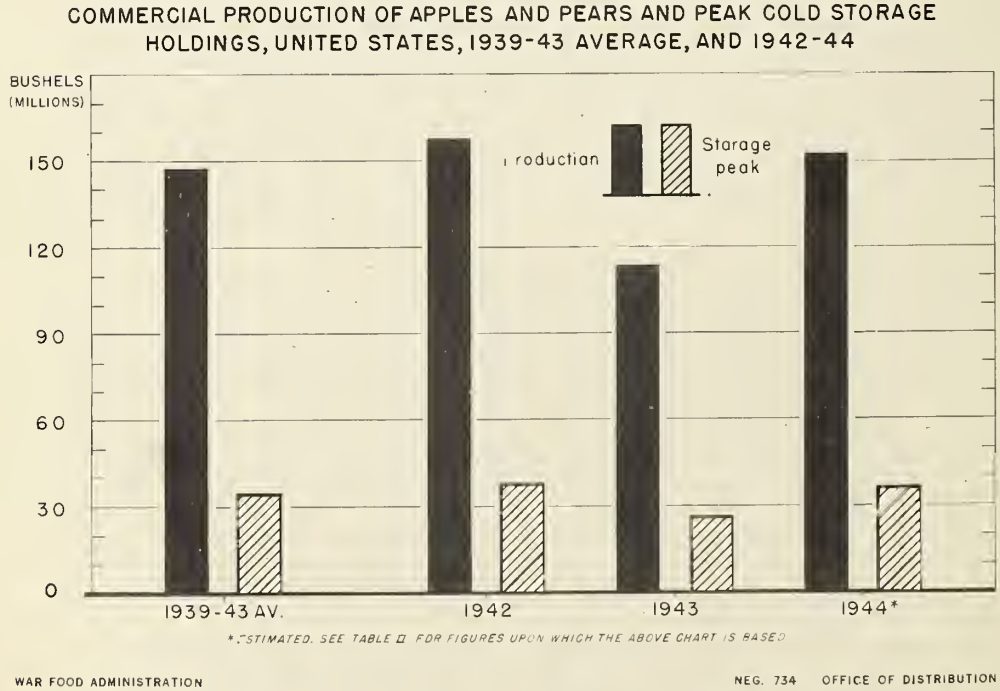
COMMERCIAL PRODUCTION OF APPLES AND PEARS AND PEAK COLD STORAGE HOLDINGS, UNITED STATES, 1939-43 AVERAGE, AND 1942-44
BUSHELS (MILLIONS)
150
120
90
60
30
0
roduction
Storage peak
1939-43 AV.
1942
1943
1944*
*ESTIMATED. SEE TABLE II FOR FIGURES UPON WHICH THE ABOVE CHART IS BASED
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STATES WHERE APPLE HOUSES ARE ADEQUATE

The Pacific States and the South Atlantic States are equipped with adequate cold storage facilities to care for the 1944 apple-pear crop as indicated by August 1 crop estimates and August 1 occupancy of cold storage warehouses (see maps and Table I).

Pacific States

The states on the West Coast, and Washington in particular, are perhaps better equipped than any other area to handle their 1944 apple-pear crop. If all other commodities are removed from the apple houses of this section, and if the apple houses are properly situated, a surplus space for five and one-half million bushels will probably exist.

Washington has the bulk of the space on the Pacific Coast. The apple-pear crop production estimates in Washington for 1944 are 2,875,000 bushels above the 1942 crop, and exceed the (1939-43) five-year average. On the basis of the number of carlots estimated to be moved in the Wenatchee-Omak-Okanogan Valley compared with the number estimated to be moved in the Yakima Valley area, about 60 percent of the needs will be in the former area. The apple storages of the Wenatchee Valley would be able to care for from one to two million bushels in excess of their 1944 storage needs if these storages are used for apples and pears only.

The Yakima area will probably have storage in excess of its needs amounting to three or four million bushels. On August 1, space equivalent to that required by three and one-third million bushels of apples was occupied by other commodities. Unless these commodities are moved, a tight situation may arise, since ordinarily, other commodities cannot be stored in the same refrigerated unit with apples.

Oregon has more than enough apple house space for the part of the apple-pear crop normally stored, if other commodities do not occupy the space. If August 1 stocks of other commodities are not moved, a deficit in apple house space will result. However, the low occupancy of August 1 indicates that the general cold storages can care for approximately one-half million bushels. Hence, an apple-pear storage problem is not likely to arise in Oregon.

California cannot meet its apple-pear storage needs unless the shell eggs and dried fruits now in California apple houses are removed. Public cooler occupancy on August 1 was the highest ever reached by that state. Apple house space, if cleared of other commodities, is adequate to care for the 1944 apple-pear storage requirements.

South Atlantic States

The South Atlantic States, with the exception of Delaware and Maryland, are relatively well equipped with apple houses. Virginia houses, if emptied of other commodities, have excess space for over half a million bushels; West Virginia has excess space for almost 300 thousand bushels. Large quantities of eggs, lard, dried and evaporated fruits, and cured meats must be removed, however, to release the apple house space in these two states for the 1944 apple-pear crop.

Other States

The relatively small apple producing states of Kentucky, Tennessee, Arkansas, Oklahoma, Texas, Missouri, Nebraska, and Kansas should have little, if any, difficulty in accommodating 1944 apples and pears which will move into storage within the area.

RECOMMENDATIONS

In general, every producing area which has adequate space should care for its own apples and pears until the tight storage situation in other areas is mitigated. Michigan and Ohio apples which are earmarked for Southern markets should move southward early in the season in order to relieve the critical situation in the producing area. Insofar as possible the commodities other than apples in the apple houses of western Pennsylvania should be moved into western New York for storage, thereby relieving somewhat the apple storage situation in western Pennsylvania. All Pennsylvania apples to be marketed in the South should move southward at once and into the public cold storages or temporary apple storages such as ice houses.

Growers and shippers in Washington and Oregon should refrain from shipping apples and pears into California until the apple-pear storage peak is passed. Should a shortage of space arise in California, growers who market their pears in the East should be able to find in-transit storage in Missouri apple houses, or in western New York.

As many apples as can be marketed early in the season should be moved into consumption at once. All producers who can care for their apple crops by processing or by other means which do not require refrigerated storage space should do so at the earliest practicable date. Operators of ice houses which after the ice storage season could care for apples or which with little difficulty could be equipped to store apples should communicate with the War Food Administration, so that information about the available space may be disseminated among small producers and shippers.

The warehousemen and apple growers, in cooperation with the Government, should try to remove from apple houses commodities which cannot be successfully stored with apples. Otherwise, more space than is actually occupied by these commodities will be lost to the apple producer. Where apple houses are available, producers should use them rather than turn to the already overstocked public cold storages. Crop where storage is plentiful should be held in the producing area until the regions around market centers are relieved of their own crops and surplus crops of other areas where storage facilities are inadequate.

If warehousemen have, or feel that they will have excess space for apples storage, such space should be reported immediately to the Marketing Facilities Branch, Office of Distribution, War Food Administration, which will undertake to acquaint the producers and shippers with this information.

TABLE II
APPLE-PEAR TOTAL PRODUCTION AND STORAGE PEAKS BY STATES
(1939-1944) 1/

(In thousands of bushels)

State	1939-1943 Average		1942		1943		1944	
	Apple-Pear Production	Storage Peak	Apple-Pear Production	Storage Peak	Apple-Pear Production	Storage Peak	Apple-Pear Production	Storage Peak
Me., & N. H.	1,555	213	1,796	239	1,480	204	1,794	251
Vermont	683	125	735	224	723	221	472	146
Massachusetts	2,797	1,246	3,450	1,454	2,248	1,269	2,711	1,301
R. I., & Conn.	1,735	668	2,356	984	1,159	539	1,991	856
New York	18,203	5,613	20,238	6,375	14,130	4,595	19,296	6,174
New Jersey	2,866	955	3,310	1,249	2,076	872	2,337	911
Pennsylvania	9,098	1,549	10,522	1,965	5,244	1,020	10,858	2,063
Del., Md., & D. C.	2,711	176	3,213	257	1,385	63	3,071	215
Virginia	11,060	3,625	14,622	4,349	5,616	2,214	14,474	4,632
West Virginia	4,063	655	4,831	798	2,058	492	4,882	928
North Carolina	1,463	22	1,526	24	587	15	1,872	37
Ohio	5,797	726	6,806	909	2,595	477	5,929	830
Indiana	1,777	203	1,593	236	1,082	136	1,444	202
Illinois	3,795	881	3,881	1,018	3,022	677	2,871	718
Michigan	9,085	1,001	10,234	1,231	6,369	722	8,957	1,074
Wisconsin	738	144	737	158	862	116	805	137
Minn., & Iowa	568	141	541	188	264	49	299	87
Missouri	1,773	612	1,490	566	1,138	346	935	327
Neb., & Kansas	1,135	53	860	85	359	68	479	62
Ky., & Tenn.	1,186	113	1,213	139	690	48	789	79
Ark., Okla., & Tex.	1,506	106	1,553	206	929	43	1,374	137
Mont., Colo., & Utah	2,647	35	2,434	54	2,884	26	3,117	62
Idaho, & N. Mex.	2,922	48	2,558	64	1,576	5	2,894	58
Washington	31,754	11,291	34,017	12,058	28,266	10,606	36,892	12,174
Oregon	6,817	2,373	6,980	2,094	5,507	1,444	7,443	2,232
California	17,674	1,761	15,730	1,897	21,243	1,850	14,363	1,436
UNITED STATES TOTAL	145,408	34,236 2/	157,226	38,821 2/	113,492	28,087 2/	152,349	37,129 2/

1/ Production estimates were made by the Crop Reporting Board of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics. Storage holdings are those as reported to the Cold Storage Reports Unit; 1944 figures are estimated.

2/ The peak storage loads for the various states are reached at different times from one to three months apart. The United States total peak load shown above is a composite of the state peak loads and not the total United States peak for any given month. The apple-pear storage peak for the United States as a whole is normally reached on December 1, and is as follows: 1939-43 average (34,524,000 bushels), 1942 (37,987,000 bushels), 1943 (26,531,000 bushels), and 1944 estimated (36,259,000 bushels) --- these totals include a few pears stored in states other than the apple producing states listed on the table.

TABLE III

THE PEAK QUANTITIES OF APPLES AND PEARS STORED IN THE COOLERS OF REFRIGERATED APPLE HOUSES AND IN GENERAL COLD STORAGES, 1942, 1943*

(In thousands of bushels)

State	1942		1943	
	Apples in refrigerated apple houses	Apples in general cold storages	Apples in refrigerated apple houses	Apples in general cold storages
Me., & N. H.	144	95	90	114
Vermont	219	5	203	18
Massachusetts	1,185	269	1,075	194
R. I., & Conn.	789	195	443	96
New York	4,073	2,302	3,046	1,549
New Jersey	427	822	265	607
Pennsylvania	879	1,086	572	448
Del., Md., & D. C.	92	165	18	45
Virginia	3,554	795	1,888	326
West Virginia	780	18	374	118
North Carolina	1	23	3	12
Ohio	315	594	173	274
Indiana	111	125	59	77
Illinois	339	679	296	381
Michigan	488	743	330	392
Wisconsin	-	158	-	116
Minn., & Iowa	-	188	-	49
Missouri	237	329	229	117
Neb., & Kans.	26	59	18	50
Ky., & Tenn.	46	93	-	48
Ark., Okla., & Tex.	8	198	8	35
Mont., Colo., & Utah.	-	54	-	26
Idaho, & N. Mex.	62	2	3	2
Washington	11,836	222	10,348	258
Oregon	1,519	575	1,200	244
California	1,185	712	1,259	591
UNITED STATES TOTAL	28,315	10,506	21,900	6,187

* Source: Monthly Cold Storage Reports.

TABLE IV

COLD STORAGE HOLDINGS IN APPLE HOUSE COOLERS ON AUGUST 1, 1944

(In thousands)

State	Occupancy in bushel equivalent (bushels) 1/	Commodities in Storage 2/ (pounds)									
		Fresh fruits and vegetables	Dried & evap. fruits	Nuts and nut meats	Cheese	Shell eggs	Dried eggs	Cured meats	Lard	Hides	Other commodities
Me., & N. H.	-										
Vermont	17										
Massachusetts	28					630					130
R. I., & Conn	81										
New York	310	1,248	34,908	5	6,928	13,320	16,037	2,876	23,557		10,043
New Jersey	93	48	110			225			3		554
Pennsylvania	245	186	1,720	9	1	540			2,670	26	701
Del., Md., & D. C.	42								364		
Virginia	984	48	14,273	128		6,840	2,351	2,559	12,100		610
West Virginia	373	45	5,213	21		1,305		865	1,407		
North Carolina	23			16							
Ohio	67	71	11		1	900			5		260
Indiana	161	67	90	32	376				3,769		
Illinois	267	576			326	2,250			3,160		
Michigan	94		1			1,890			30		1,413
Wisconsin	-										
Minn., & Iowa	-										
Missouri	167	3	167	5	400	2,880	674		73		
Neb., & Kans	36					90					
Ky., & Tenn	28					180					
Ark., Okla., & Tex.	76		12			180	182				
Mont., Colo., & Utah.	-										
Idaho, & N. Mex.	3					2,115					
Washington	2,357	865	640		272	29,385	244	6,469	3,744		619
Oregon	200			169	91	1,575	38	815	549		
California	415	538	1,415			1,440					
UNITED STATES TOTAL	6,067	3,695	58,560	385	8,395	65,745	19,526	13,584	51,431	26	14,330

1/ These figures were reported by 275 apple houses on the August 1 Space Occupancy Report. The occupancy as reported was in terms of cubic feet which have been converted to their bushel equivalent. No estimates are included for apple houses tardy or delinquent in reporting.

2/ As reported to the Cold Storage Reports Unit on August 1, 1944.

TABLE V

COOLER OCCUPANCY OF PUBLIC COLD STORAGE WAREHOUSES ON AUGUST 1, 1944, AND AT THE APPLE-PEAR STORAGE PEAKS OF 1942 AND 1943 (Apple Houses Excluded)*

State	Percentage of Occupancy: Aug. 1 1944	Apple-Pear Storage Peak 1942	Apple-Pear Storage Peak 1943	State	Percentage of Occupancy: Aug. 1 1944	Apple-Pear Storage Peak 1942	Apple-Pear Storage Peak 1943
Me., & N. H.	75	77	77	Michigan	81	88	78
Vermont	75	77	77	Wisconsin	91	80	85
Massachusetts	93	77	77	Minn., & Iowa	92	62	70
R. I., & Conn.	80	77	77	Missouri	89	76	74
New York	79	74	82	Neb., & Kansas	88	70	84
New Jersey	83	83	82	Ky., & Tenn.	92	69	61
Pennsylvania	84	77	80	Ark., Okla., & Texas	85	59	75
Del., Md., & D.C.	88	65	72	Mont., Colo., & Utah	92	61	57
Virginia	67	94	71	Idaho., & N. Mex.	92	61	57
West Virginia	67	94	71	Washington	69	61	70
North Carolina	83	74	68	Oregon	36	84	48
Ohio	88	80	82	California	77	66	76
Indiana	87	70	75				
Illinois	95	70	75	UNITED STATES	84	74	76

* Source: Monthly Cold Storage Report.

TABLE VI

THE MONTHS AT WHICH APPLES AND PEARS BEGIN TO MOVE INTO COLD STORAGE WAREHOUSES, AND THE MONTHS AT WHICH THE APPLE-PEAR STORAGE IS AT ITS PEAK*

State	Month Into-Storage Movement Begins 1/	Peak Storage Month 2/	State	Month Into-Storage Movement Begins 1/	Peak Storage Month 2/
Me., & N. H.	September	October	Michigan	September	October
Vermont	September	October	Wisconsin	September	October
Massachusetts	September	October	Minn., & Iowa	October	October
R. I., & Conn.	September	October	Missouri	September	November
New York	August	October	Kans., & Neb.	September	October
New Jersey	September	October	Ky., & Tenn.	September	November
Pennsylvania	September	November	Ark., Okla., & Tex.	September	October
Del., Md., & D.C.	September	October	Mont., Colo., & Utah.	October	November
Virginia	August	November	Idaho., & N. Mex.	October	November
West Virginia	September	October	Washington	August	November
North Carolina	September	October	Oregon	August	October
Ohio	September	November	California	August	November
Indiana	August	November			
Illinois	September	October	UNITED STATES	August	November

* Source: Monthly Cold Storage Report.

1/ For the date the "Into-Storage" movement begins, the earliest month at which apples and pears moved into storage during 1942 and 1943 is given.

2/ The Peak Storage Month is the month (1942, 1943) preceding the first of the month inventory which showed the greatest quantity of apples and pears in storage.